Fair weather.

Want You

> To realize the fact that we are selling Men's \$12, \$13.50 and \$15 Fancy Cassimere and Cheviot Suits

AT \$8.45

Single and double breasted, new styles, latest patterns in AND SOMETHING NEW AND POINTED plaids, etc. They are well made, with the best of trimmings. They are first-class suits in every respect.

The When

We Offer Trade-Making Novelties In-

Tartan Plaid harness buckle Belts, with purse. Corduroy Belts, all colors and blacks. Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with Point de Venice corners or Point de Venice edge.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

Big 4 Route

XCURSION

LOUISVILLE, Ky. SUNDAY, OCT. 25th,

Special Train will leave Indianapolis 7 a. m. Returning leave Union Depot, 7th street, Louisville, 7 p. m. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY. BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. 12:45 am; 6:50 am; 11:45 am; 8:29 pm; 7:50 pm 10:40 pm.

For further information call at No. 2 West
Washington street or Union Station.

GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE

Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at 8:30. Detailed information at Union Station and No. 2 W. Wash. st. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO. BONDS

205 INDIANA TRUST BUILDING

BIG TUNNEL PROJECT.

Plan to Connect the Brooklyn and

New York Street-Car Systems. NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- Counsel for the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company | alleges that she was married to said libelee appeared before the Brooklyn Board of in Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Aldermen to ask that body for permission on the 30th day of April, A. D., 1894, and she has resided in this State in good faith the trolley street-railway system of Brookthe trolley street-railway system of Brook-lyn with the cable lines of New York. The has been born to them during this said project contemplates two tracks in two tunnel tubes, these will be 8,700 feet long, Wherefore your libelant prays that and the dimensions of the two tunnels to- vorce from between herself and said libelee gether will, in width, be forty-five feet. The height all the way through will be twenty-eight feet, and the grade at either end will not be more than 4 per cent. The tunnel will come to the surface at Ann street and Park Row, New York, and the junction of Willoughby, Adams and Fulton streets (near the City Hall), Brooklyn. The engineers say that the tunnel, on the plan engineers say that the tunnel, on the plan outlined, can be constructed within a comparatively short time. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$5,000,000 and it is proposed to issue \$6,000,000 of bonds.

Chicago Labor Leader Found Dead. CHICAGO, Oct. 20 .- Robert T. Swallow, well-known labor leader, was found dead in the headquarters of the county Democ-racy, Lasalle street, to-day. The gas, though not burning, was turned on full force. It is believed that he committed suicide, but no one is aware of his having troubles which could lead to such a result. He was elected to a position on the execucommittee of the club a few weeks

MOST NOTABLE EVENT IN THE POLI-

TICS OF INDIANA THIS YEAR.

000 People in His Journey from

Indianapolis to Evansville.

IN EACH ADDRESS.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations and

OUTPOURING AT EVANSVILLE

WHERE THE EX-PRESIDENT SPOKE

Farmers' Parades That Eclipsed Any-

thing of the Kind Ever Attempted

FORCIBLE AND LUCID STATEMENT

OF THE ISSUES AT STAKE,

And Arguments That Should Convince

the Most Unreasonable-Bryan's

Assertions Answered.

State. Beginning with a comparatively

small crowd of workmen, who stopped the

train at the West Indianapolis belt cross-

ing, the day saw constantly growing

crowds and increasing enthusiasm until it

approached its climax with over twenty

thousand people at Princeton and ended

with a demonstration at Evansville, by the

Harrison, earnest as he is always, in dis-

landslide year of 1894.

Brief, Pointed Address to West In-

promptly from the Union Station at 9

o'clock this morning. The General himself

the scheduled time for leaving, and he

party awaiting his coming. The train was

in charge of Mr. Mansfield, superintendent

of the Indianapolis & Vincennes road, and

in the party were the following gentlemen:

R. B. F. Peirce, E. H. Nebeker, W. T. Dur-

bin, Hugh Hanna, D. M. Ransdell, H. C.

Adams, John L. Griffiths, Will Cumback,

W. A. Ketcham, W. L. Taylor, J. B. Wil-

son, of Bloomington, Chapin C. Foster and

a party of newspaper men. The accommo-

enthusiastically as General Harrison op-

peared. No time was wasted in an intro-

going to the heart of matters without pre-

"My friends, I want to thank you for giving us a cordial send-off this morning, on this long and tiresome trip for me. You

will not expect me to speak, perhaps, fur-ther than to say to you that this is another

men who have gathered from these indus-

trial establishments about the suburb; of

Indianapolis. The effort this year is to persuade them that the dollar they get

every week is too good, and that they

ought to have one that is not quite so rood. I ask you if that is not the sum of the

whole argument. It is very plain, it seems, that the stiver dollar, if the relative value

of gold and silver remains what it is, and

silver is coined freely, will not buy as much

in Indiana to the laboring man and the

campaign in which very singular notions

liminaries. He said:

are being promulgated.

TO A THRONG LAST NIGHT.

Pearl Shirt-Waist Sets, 40 and 50 lignes.

Sole Agents for "New Style" and Esmeralda Bias Velveteen. Complete stock of Hosiery, Underwear and Knit Woolens of every description.

93, 95, 97, 99 South Meridian Street

STREET-RAILWAY MEN. National Convention and Annual Ex-

hibition of Appliances.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.-The Auditorium, in Special to the Indianapolis Journal. which have convened two national politi- Harrison's progress in the first day of his cal conventions, as well as many other national assemblies, held to-day the largest street-railway convention that was ever called to order. It was the fifteenth convention of the Street-railway Association. Every bit of available space in the immense building, outside of that occupied by the delegates and visitors, was filled with a display of street cars and appliances. Everything pertaining to business is on exhibition. Necessarily, the electrical applainces form the greatest part of the exthe latest and most novel developments in the line being shown. While direction here in the past fade into insiglectricity dominates everything within the nificance. It was far and away the bigthe cable men have an exhibit which attracts attention. A mammoth cable is the chief attraction. At a meeting of the executive committee previous to the convention Randal Cunningham, of Montreal, resigned as first vice president, and Captain Robert McCulloch, of St. Louis. was appointed to fill the vacancy. He will serve in that capacity for a few days preceding the annual election of officers, when it is expected that he will be elected president. So far there are but three places mentioned as convention cities for 1897. They are New York, Philadelphia and Niagara Falls. The sentiment seems to be in favor of the selection of Niagara Falls. Russell B. Harrison, son of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, came in to-day to attend the convention. He led the forces of the supply men in their attempts at Montreal to break into the membership of the association, but it is hardly probable that the same fight will be made this year. It is almost certain to come before the body in some manner, as it has every year for some years past but will not be pushed very strongly. About five hundred men, mostly from the East, were present when the convention called to order at 10 o'clock.

"LEAKING BAG OF WIND."

What Consul-General Calderon Calls Gen. Carlos Ezeta.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 20 .- General Carlos Ezeta has taken up his quarters in this city, and is prepared to meet his enemies. The General has surrounded himself with bodyguards, and is ready to meet Senor Raphael Lopez, minister of San Salvador to Mexico. The minister was visiting in San Francisco. Ezeta says that Lopez was sent to spy on him and make a report to President Gutierrez. The General has started a sensation among his friends by raising the cry that he is pursued by hired assassins, who are seeking his life at the instigation of Gutierrez. He has called meetings of friends to discuss the arrival of the minister. Threats have been made and now the General is waiting for Lopez to make a move. The latter, however, as-serts that the General is a bluffer, and does not mean business. Dr. Calderon, does not mean business. Dr. Calde consul-general of San Salvador at Francisco, has taken a great deal of in-terest in this latest outbreak of Ezeta. "Ezeta's charges about assassins and spies are ridiculous," said Dr. Calderon. "Mr. Lopez is the only man who had the courage when General Menedez died to say in public that he had been killed by ingrati-tude and the actions of Ezeta, and to ac-cuse the latter, in effect, of the crime. Ezeta is only a leaking bag of wind. He will not harm anybody. We only wish he would try to return to his country. But there is no fear of that. He is simply making idle threats, and we shall pay no attention to him."

QUIETLY DIVORCED

Harriet Blaine Beale Secures a Decree from a Maine Court.

Beale, with her attorney, Leslie C. Cornish, dations for the journey were most excel-Whitehouse, of the Supreme Court, this Harrison's disposal the private cars of the between the station and the sanitarium afternoon. Mrs. Beale asked for a divorce Indiana, Decatur & Western and Clover near it. A gayly decorated stand had been from her husband, Truxton Beale. Mr. Leaf roads, and there was thus ample room erected in the open space and all the build-Cornish made a brief talk and the divorce for all. The train was cheered at the Union ings in the vicinity of the station were

The libel read as follows: "The libelant | began before it had left the city. more than one year prior to the commence marriage, and is now living - namely. Walker Blaine Beale, aged six months. may be decreed, and that the care and custody of their minor child aforesaid may be granted to her, and said libelant further alleges that she hereby relinquishes and waives any and all claims for dower or alimony and for all interest in the property of the libelee.' An indorsement on the back of the paper shows that the process was served on Beale in Washington Oct. 3 by United States Marshal Albert A. Wilson. position was made in court by Beale, but an attorney, Reginald Ferdall, of Wash-

ington, sent a letter of acceptance, but did not appear. Need Not Be Members of the Union. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 20 .-The International Typographical Union, by voting down a motion to the effect that only printers members of the union shall allowed to work as repairers or machinists on linetype machines, left the matter of the employment of machinists pre-cisely where it was before the annual session of the Typographical Union,

farmer, and I have had just this message, in greenback and fiat money times and now, that of all the people in the world who will be injured by a cheap and fluctuating money the workingman is the one who will be hurt worst. This is not new doctrine for me; I talked this way in 1878; and in those times when so many of you were listening to the seducing voice of those who wanted you to have flat money, I raised my voice in protest then, and I do now. It cannot help or hurt me, except as it helps or hurts you, and I beg you, as an American citizen, having some experience, to put away this doctrine that a cheap dollar will be good for you. It can do nothing for you except to hurt you." (Cheers.)

The train pulled out amid lusty cheers for McKinley and Harrison, and the run to Mooresville was made without incident.

POPOCRACY'S FAKE.

SPEECHES AT TWELVE PLACES | The Cheap Dollar Scheme Condemned

in Plain, Vigorous Terms. At Mooresville a crowd of six or seven bundred people had gathered, and the space about the station had been made gay with bunting and flags. As the stop was very brief there was no introduction. General Harrison appeared at the rear of the car and was given an ovation. He said:

"My Fellow-citizens—We have only a few moments with you, and I must plunge at once into the heart of what I have to say. I think you all remember that for the last quarter of a century the Democrats in Indiana have been talking in favor of cheapness. Their orators were telling the farmers everywhere that they ought to have cheaper coats and cheaper farm implements, and that the protective tariff which the Republicans were imposing on all these things was a very heavy tax upon all these things was a very heavy tax upon them. They told the laboring man that he ought to have a cheaper cost and cheaper shoes and cheaper coffee and cheaper sugar. Their war cry seemed to be cheap-ress, and I remember in those times I was lifting my voice, sometimes availingly and sometimes unavailingly, in Indiana in de-fense of the doctrine that things might be too cheap; that cheapness was not the highest good; that a fair price was the right thing—a fair price for the farmer's wheat and a fair price for the coat. When anything is so cheap that the man who raises it or makes it does not get a fair living out of it it is too cheap, and nobody ought to want that kind of thing. "Now, you will notice an entire change in the Democratic campaign this year, They have abandoned the campaign of cheapness, and now they are telling you that you want high-priced things. You will notice that difference in the plan of campaign they are making this year. They

won their first campaign in 1892; they elected a Democratic President and elected a Democratic Congress, so that for two years they had their own sweet will in legisla-tion. They struck down the protective tariff and brought in a time of cheap things -and they have been very cheap, haven't they? These farmers who till this rich soil here in Morgan county have got what the Democrats promised them, in one respect—they have the cheapest coats they ever bought, and they paid for them with the cheapest wheat they ever sold. The workingmen in these factories have bought e cheap coat and they have paid for them in reduced wages, and sometimes have worn out that cheap coat in idleness, because there was nothing for them to do. (Cries of 'That is true!'

Now, I want you to bear in mind that these people who are trying to entice Re-publicans and trying to hold Democrats are the very people who did that thing. Bryan, who is appealing for your suffrages as President, was one of the most ultra as President, was one or the most of tariff reformers or free traders. He was particularly severe on the duty on wool. He wanted that taken off so you could get this cheap coat that you have, and if he is elected President you are electing a man who will still defend those principles that have brought about your present distress

side of which all similar efforts in this A SNIDE GAME. "I want you to remember another thing: Pressed by the distress of the people which gest thing of the kind Evansville has ever seen or is likely to see for many years to augurating a tariff bill that did not pay come. Those of General Harrison's party who accompanied him two years ago and has flooded this country with foreign-made remember the magnificent results of his goods and has stopped our facatories and largely cut off from the farmer the home have noted, with much gratification, the workmen in the Eastern mills were able then, the crowds to-day were vasfly larger to buy plenty of flour-seeing this condition and the enthusiasm more intense than of things, fearful to face this intelligent people upon that proposition again, have tried to put it out of sight for the time being and have come to you with the ences affecting him, certain it is that Gen. you will be made rich by calling a half dollar a dollar. (Cheers.) They want now to bring everything up. They have seen that this doctrine of cheapness has been the people, is doubly earnest this year. It was the general verdict of all the men in carried too far and that the people are disthe party, men who have been near him with it. You cannot bring in a condition when the things you have to sell for years, that he was never so strong, are very high and everything else is very never so determined, never so effective, in low and keep it for any length of time. I want to say to you that you will not be been to-day. The issues brought to the a whit richer when you call a half dollar dollar than you are now. It is a snice game; it is a fake; it is a fraud to tell the surface in this campaign have stirred his patriotism to the very deepest and he people of this country that by introducing free silver they will be made richer. If speaks with an intensity of feeling and an the present bullion value of the two metals earnest elequence that stirs men's souls remains what it is the silver dollar wilt be worth just half as much as the dollar as they are not often stirred by political you are getting now. Is there a farmer here who would not just as leave have be cents a bushel for his wheat as to have \$1 the \$1 would buy no more than the 50 cents: "They are appealing to Republicans to go

The ex-President has made twelve speeches during the day and has been seen by no less than 93,000 people, though not nearly that many have been able to get this year to the Democratic partythis year, when the Democratic party is at the very bottom, when it has made so gigantic a failure, when the old captains labor did not end until after 10 o'clock tonight, but if he felt the fatigue of his have nearly all left the ship, when they gigantic task he did not show it. In fact, have thrown the compass overboard and when they have got a new and untried crew on the deck. (Laughter and applause. the big meeting here this evening, he When most of the good Democrats are seemed the least fatigued of any member of leaving the party they are asking the Re-publicans to join it. If you wanted to it. If there is anything to be learned from turn Democrat why didn't you turn when the size of crowds and the surface indicathe party was in more credit? (Laughter?) tions in the shape of earnestness and en-"The American people want what is hon-est and right. The good common sense that our people always show will in this thusiasm the section of Indiana traversed to-day is in better shape to return big campaign, as I do not doubt, speak for integrity in public affairs, speak for in-Republican pluralities than it was in the tegrity in private affairs, speak for a dollar for the farmer and a dollar for the work-FIRST SPEECH OF THE DAY. ingman that is as good as anybody's dol-

This country is going to elect William McKinley. (Cheers.) I spent some time hardly tell what majority those States are going to give for him. New York, Connecticut and New Jersey-States that have more often voted the Democratic ticket-Hobert Shall Indiana-the State we love the State of glorious memories in war and peace-shall she this year consent to leave the old party of freedom and truth and yote for repudiation and cheap dollars? (Cries of 'No, no!' and apptause.) Indiana will walk with her proud sisters of the Union in favor of national honor and truth as she did in the war." (Ap-

FEDERAL POWER SUPREME.

lent. R. B. F. Peirce had placed at General | had gathered and swarmed about the space Station as it pulled out and the day's work | bright with flags and bunting. General Harrison was cheered to the echo when he At the Belt crossing, west of West In- appeared on the platform, and was escorted dianapolis, a crowd of several nundred peo- to the stand. Here he was introduced with ple had gathered, mostly workmen from a word from Judge Grubbs, a member of the shops in that vicinity. They would not his old regiment, and made a speech of

permit the train to proceed, and cheered some length. He said: "My Fellow-citizens-If I could find pleasure in making a public address at all I should find it, I think, in Morgan county. The people of this county I feel as though I was very close to and that you were close duction; everybody knew the distinguished citizen of Indiana, and he talked to them, to me, for whatever your citizenship, went with me into the great war for the Union a number of your best young men They are not young now, but I am sure that neither they nor you have abated in any degree your love for the flag and your determination to maintain all the powers of the national government. If we had not been so purposed before we made all the sacrifices that we made between 1861 and 1862 I would stay our resolution that no party and no body of men should ever derrogate from the due authority and pow-er and dignity of the United States that the boys of 1861 saved for them. (Applause.) "Now, my countrymen, I regret to say that in this campaign there is a dangerous assault made upon the integrity of the na-tional government and upon its just and reasonable power. When our fathers framed this government they divided the powers of government between the States and the Nation. Certain great national powers were tell; that is guess work. It will be flustuat- given to the Nation and the remaining powing like the mercury in the thermometer.

"I have lifted my voice for thirty years were left to the State. No one attacks this subdivision; no one proposes to derrogate

in the least from the just powers of the State-no Republican does. Our candidate for the presidency does not. He will leave to the States the powers reserved when the Constitution was formed, undimin'shed and uninvaded. Our adversary stands for a uninvaded. Our adversary stands for a declaration that does diminish the powers of the national government and subordinates it to the local governments of the

"In the Chicago platform the arbitrary interference of the general government in local affairs is denounced. Now, my friends, that declaration had reference to a particular event. Mr. Bryan will not contropart this Lt. had reference to the action of vert this. It had reference to the action of Mr. Cleveland and Attorney-general Olney Mr. Cleveland and Atterney-general chiego-in connection with the riots at Chicago. Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, in a speech made only Saturday night in New York city distinctly declared that this was the event aimed at by that resolution. So that it be-comes important for us to know what view Mr. Bryan has of the federal power. The Constitution gives to the national govern-ment absolute control over commerce be-tween the States. It gives to the national government absolute control over post-offices and post roads; and every one of the great railroads of this country has been by act of Congress declared to be a post

THE CHICAGO RIOTS. "At Chicago, growing out of the strike, the anarchistic element of that city, the turbulent and disorderly-for the workingmen of Chicago by their resolution endeavored to separate themselves from the crowd who wrought this mischief-these people stopped railroad trains, they tore up railroad tracks, they burned railroad depots, they interrupted passage of trains carrying people journeying from one State to another-carrying freight from one State to another—carrying freight from one State
to another and carrying the mails of the
United States. Mr. Cleveland, charged by
the Constitution and his oath of office to
enforce the laws, sent the United States
troops to put out of the way this obstruction that the interstate commerce and the
mails might move on freely. (Applause.)
"It is no man's right to tear up railroad
tracks; no man has a right in this country
to burn stations; no man has a right to into burn stations; no man has a right to in-terrupt railroad trains upon which you and terrupt railroad trains upon which you and I want to travel or upon which our wheat, corn or other produce is being carried to market. It was an infraction of the laws of the United States, and Mr. Cleveland used the national power, not cruelly, but simply to put out of the way this obstruction to the just progress of the mails. Now that is denounced. It is said he had no business to do it; that that was Governor Altgeld's business as Governor of Illinois. geld's business as Governor of Illinois "Now, right there we take issue with our friends. We had this same contention in 1861. It was said that the government could not march its troops across Kentucky to whip the rebels in Tennessee without the consent of the Governor in Kentucky. We said 'No.' The troops of the United States, bearing its flag, may go anywhere

States, bearing its flag, may go anywhere in this country without asking anybody's consent (cries of 'That's right' and applause) if they keep on the public road, the highway. (Laughter and applause.) Now that same issue is revived again. "In his speech in New York Governor Altgeld said that the marshal of the Southern district of Illinois, finding himself unable to execute the process of the United States courts, appealed to him (Governor Altgeld) to help him; and he says he did help him (laughter); and he complains that the United States marshal for the Norththe United States marshal for the Northern district of Illinois did not call on him, but called on President Cleveland. Now he was right. He was an officer of the United States. The process that he held was the process of the United States courts. have this great Nation so to depart from its dignity and power as to ask any Governor to enforce its own process and decrees? (Cries of 'No, sir!')

"My countrymen, whenever we come to that position we have surrendered the thing we fought for in 1861. (Cries of 'That's we'll never do it!' and applause.) The consent of a Governor is not necessary. ment of the United States has the constitutional power and it has the physical power to enforce its laws. (Applause.

BRYAN'S POSITION. "Now, Mr. Bryan resents the suggestion that the Democratic party is not in favor of enforcing the laws; and yet he commends and indorses the Chicago platform, which denounces President Cleveland for enforcing the laws of the United States against the obstruction of the mail routes, commerce of the country, and the obstruction of the due process of its courts of and fair upon this question, I want to read you first a part of a resolution introduced in the Senate of the United States immediately after these distressing Chicago events, by Senator Daniel, of Virginia, Chicago convention-this is what he says, and this resolution passed the Senate of United States without a vote being recorded against it:

'Resolved, That the Senate indorse prompt and vigorous measures adopted by the President of the United States and the members of his administration to repulse and repress by military force the interference of lawless men with the due process of the laws of the United States, and with United States, and with commerce among

'He then declares that it is within the plain constitutional authority of Congress that the oath of the President required him to do this thing. And then he says the ac-tion of the President and of his administration has the full sympathy and support of the people of the United States, and will be supported by all departments of the government and by the power and resources of the whole Nation.

That was the declaration of the Senate of the United States. It declared that the law-abiding masses of the people of the United States stood behind the President in enforcing the laws. Mr. Bryan does not stand behind him. He assails him for what he has done; and John W. Daniel has classified those who do oppose that action as not being among the law-abiding peo-ple of the United States. Mr. Bryan has indersed that platform. It is his pledge to the people of the United States that if he is elected President, and Governod Altgeld, who is again a candidate for Governor of Illinois, is elected Governor of that State, and a like mob should stop our mail and interstate-commerce trains - William J. Bryan is pledged not to exercise the power of the United States. Does that commend itself to the patriotic judgment and hearts soldiers of Morgan county (Cries of 'No, no!') Does it commend itself to these patriotic people who fought and who opened for their comrades many a lonely grave in the South in order that the just supremacy of this Nation might be established in all the States? (Cries of

no!' and applause.) "Aside from the silver and financial questions, he have here an isue of mo-mentous importance. If Mr. Bryan has mentous importance. If Mr. Bryan has spoken sincerely in his indersement of that platform, and if Governor Altgeld has interpreted its meaning correctly, then I re-peat that William J. Bryan is pledged to subordinate the authority of the Nation to the consent of the Governors of our States. They are asking Republicans to become Democrats this year. (Laughter.) My Re-publican friends, put that off till a better time. (Laughter.) Put that off till the Democratic party is in better standing; don't rush into it when almost every great leader they ever had is running or Cheers.) Don't turn back the hands which mark the progress of history. Don't de-stroy the record of the war and establish gain the doctrine that the consent of a State is necessary before the United States can execute its law. I leave this thought with you: Whatever you may think of questions, can you afford to elect a President who has declared that he will ask Governor Altgeld to enforce the laws United States instead of doing it (Cheers.) At the little hamlet of Paragon several hundred people had gathered and the train was stopped a minute or two while Gen. Harrison greeted the people. He noticed a large number of women in the crowd and admonished them to see to it that their

THE MONEY QUESTION.

rusbands did their duty by voting for Mc-

Popocratic Theories Regarding Free Silver Exploded at Spencer. The next stop was at Spencer, and there a crowd of six thousand or more people had packed themselves into the space about the station. The arrival of the train was greeted with a deafening roar of whistles and was received with wild cheering. In the

course of his speech he said: "My Fellow-citizens-The political doctors are abroad in the land. They are visiting you and prescribing for you. They belong to all sorts of schools of political medicine. They don't agree about many things, but they are all agree about many things, and in it were both male and famale are firefles, I am not going to characterize that but they are all agreed that something is and in it were both male and femaje cav- talk further than to say he has almed be-

ountry is suffering and paralyzed; that the streams of commerce are drying up that the farmer is getting inadequate returns for his labor and the capital invested in his farm; that the merchant on these squares is having a hard time to sell his goods and a hard time to get the money when he has sold them. Something is wrong. The people are not prospering. All our political physicians agree as to that far, but when we have once established that we go apart

"Now, when a doctor comes to look into your symptoms he always inquires when you first began to feel sick, and I think it is well enough to ask that question of you this morning. When did this thing come upon you? When were you well and prosperous? I think there is none of you who cannot name the time. What was the matter when we had a Republican policy in force in this country? (Cries of Nothing! and cheers.) This country was pros-perous; everybody was prosperous; we had reached high-water mark in our prosperity. When was it you began to be sick and poor? When Republican policies were over-thrown and free-trade policies were introduced. Now, is that not true? (Cries of 'Yes!' and applause.) I do not ask my Democratic friends to say that was the cause of it. I am only establishing the sequence in time of these events. These troubles began when you repealed a Republican began when you repealed a Republican tariff and put on the statute book a tariff bill that does not pay the expenses of the government. Your troubles began about the began. When the government found it did not have money in its treasury to pay its running expenses you found you didn't have money in your pockets to pay yours. (Cries of 'That's so!' and applause.)
"You have come to that time the Demo-

crats have been talking about for thirty years—the time of cheap things. Haven't your domestic speakers been telling you for thirty years you ought to have things cheaper? And you have got it now. The only fault you have to find with them is when they brought the cheap coat they brought cheap wheat along with it. You were not able to see the fallacy of their argument at that time—that if you cheapened the things you have to buy you cannot keep up to the things you have to sell. The farmer who wants to get a fair price for his wheat ought to be willing to pay a fair price for his coat. Then, again, this cheapening process was to be brought about by introducing manufactured goods from abroad Van ware to have a cheapening abroad van ware to have a cheapening of the control of the c from abroad. You were to have a cheap English coat or a cheap German coat. How was it to be made cheap? The man who made it was to get very cheap wages.

"Now, what do they want you to do? They cannot face this country upon the proposition that these cheap times are good times; and what are they suggesting? It is not to go back to protection. I want you to remember that Mr. Bryan is as much a free trader as ever he was, and that his administration, if he is elected, would be in favor of continuing the policy would be in favor of continuing the policy of bringing our manufactured goods from abroad instead of making them at home. We are not to have a change on that line We are not to have a change on that line. What is the change they propose? They offer you a trick; that is all. They offer you a cheap dollar; so that your wheat may seem to be higher—though in fact it is not a bit higher than it was before; they offer you a silver dollar, the metal in which is worth only 50 cents, in exchange for the dollar you have now, that is change for the dollar you have now, that is

WHAT HISTORY TEACHES History is full of illustrations, and there

worth 100 cents.

has been but one result. Every time the experiment has been tried it has ended disastrously for the nation that tried it; and farmer and to the workingman. That is who cannot understand it that when you it has been especially disastrous for the That is, we want to use both, because my point to a single illustration in the history of the nations of the world where a depreciation of its currency ever wrought good, or to where it failed to work disas-Now what will this dollar be worth? All of our fathers said that we must look to the intrinsic value of the metal that was in the coin. You may stamp a thing a dollar; you may make it a legal at a dollar, so that if I owe you \$100 I can a hundred of these things and pay my debt. But debt-paying is only part of your business. When we have paid our debts we want to buy something more We go into this store here with one o these cheap dollars. Do you suppose the storekeeper will give you as much for that dollar as he would for the better one? The government can make this a legal tender, but it cannot determine what the value The government cannot say that one of these silver dollars shall pay bushel of wheat. It can enable this man who has bought your wheat and has not paid you for it to give you that dollar in payment; but when he comes to make an good as a gold dollar, it will drive the gold other purchase of you he will not get as much wheat for that dollar as for the

"Mr. Bryan says that silver will go up to par, because, under free coinage, the government will be offering to pay a dollar for it in the proportion of 16 to 1-to pay a do in gold for every 412% grains in silver, at is a mistake. Under free coinage the That is a mistake. government does not buy the silver at all. It has nothing to do with it except to stamp it and give it back to the man that brought it to the mint. The government does not buy it. Unless I have read in vain, story of this experiment in other countries unless I have studied this whole question in vain-the result of such a thing will be to defraud and to cheat the men who put their confidence in it. (Applause.) "What do the Republicans propose to do? To maintain all the money that is out at a parity. And do you think we have a very large amount of silver now in use? We are coining silver dollars. We have more silver dollars since the repeal of th Sherman act in 1893-twice as many silver dollars as we ever coined in the history of the government up to 1873, and we are gold. That is the Republican policy-tha every dollar that is stamped has the of the government on it that it shall be maintained at par, so that the man that has it can carry it in his pocket for month and have just as much money as he had when he put it there. (Applause.) "The Republican policy, further, is to restore business confidence. These people jeer at confidence. They tell you gold is coward, that it gets scared so easily and runs away. If you want a money that wil not get scared, you will have to get one that is not worth anything. You are scared for the things you value most highly When your house is on fire and your family threatened with death, you are scared for the wife and little ones, because they are precious. It don't matter so much about the cook stove. So it is with any money that is good. It is a timid money because it is good money. "You are told a great deal about the op-position of the rich. I suppose somewhere

around this square there is a bank. I won ler you suffer one to be here in Spencer at all-the banker is pointed out as your enemy. Isn't it to the interest of the banker that you have a big crop and get a good price for it? Isn't it the business of merchant that you get good crops, that you may buy freely and pay promptly? "It is a vicious, a mischievous doctrine that is being proclaimed to you, that these people have an interest adverse to yours. In this land of ours we are all wrought in ogether like the yarn in the web. I can not be prosperous unless the country is prosperous, and I find my greatest pros perity when you are prosperous. Money wants to be employed. The men who have "I preach this doctrine, that here under that good flag, the symbol of freedom, under this arching sky, where any young man may set his aspirations as high as the stars, if he wishes; that we should have a kindly feeling between men; that every man should rejoice in every other man's prosperity; that all are united, and that we should all work together-not rend men asunder, not embitter men with prejudice, but put these sweet influences of prosperity into every home, and the sweet in luence of charity and love into every heart." (Applause.)

GREAT DEMONSTRATION. General Harrison Greeted by an

Enormous Crowd at Worthington. It was a great day for Worthington. The train reached there shortly after 12 o'clock and General Harrison and party were taken in carriages to an open square up town, escorted by the Faris Escort Club, in continental uniforms of red and gold. The arrival of the train closed the most remarkable marching demeastration that Worthington or any other town in Greene and transparencies showed that there was of delegations from every township in the a turnout of clubs. General Harrison was county, and each had vied with the others introduced by Judge David E. Beem, and in its efforts to turn out the biggest conpalm, with a line a mile and a quarter long. The whole procession, composed largely says Mr. Bryan, 'didn't we adopt the Declaration of Independence?

the matter with you and that you need treatment. Everybody agrees that times are out of joint; that the business of the pretty girls or children in uniform. pretty girls or children in uniform. The people in the country did not hesitate to don the gold. Everybody in the procession was showing his or her colors, with a sash, a hat, a ribbon or a whole uniform of yellow. A feature of the parade was a log cabin on wheels, with the barrel of hard cider, the guards, the coon skin and the live coon, just like you have read about in the Tippecanoe campaign. A stand had been erected in the big open square near the station and decorated with bunting, in which gold predominated. Here General Harrison was received with tremendous cheering by 8,000 people gathered about, and as many more were thronging the streets of the town. He was introduced by J. H. Miller and spoke as follows:

"My Fellow-citizens—I saw a banner as I came along with this inscription: 'We are friends of gold and silver.' It is worth while, I think, for me to state just what our present money is in order that you may understand that the Republican party is the friend of gold and silver. We have been coining—beginning in 1878 and contin-uing until the passage of what is known as the Sherman bill in 1890—not less than \$2,000,000 per month of silver dollars. This administration is now coining a large amount of silver into standard dollars. Up to 1873 this government, from the time it was organized, had only coined \$,000,000 sil-ver dollars. It has coined this last veir ver dollars. It has coined this last year between the 1st of January and the 1st of September 5,000,000 more silver dollars than was ever coined in this country

"We have now over 400,000,000 silver dol-lars in circulation. We have gold in circu-lation, about \$600,000,000 of it; we have greenbacks and treasury notes and silver certificates and national bank notes. We certificates and national bank notes. We have a vast volume of currency; and every dollar of it, whether silver or gold, or greenbacks or treasury notes, is the equivalent of every other dollar of it. No dollar is at a premium. No dollar is at a discount. You take them in trade without looking to see what they are. You don't carry any bank detector around in your pocket and pull it out as you used to do as some of our old friends here remember in free-bank times in Indiana—to find out the bill's worth. I see one of my friends smilling; he remembers when they used to publish a daily bank detector; yesterday's bank detector was not good.

WHO IS HURT BY BAD MONEY?

WHO IS HURT BY BAD MONEY? "Permit me to ask those of you who remember those times, who got cheated with that money? Why, it was the farmer and the workingman. The banker didn't get cheated because he knew just what bonds were deposited with the Auditor of Stats to redeem it; he knew what the current value was, and he was always discounting a little inside of that value. But somebody came out to your farm to buy a steer, and you were ten miles from the county seat. He paid you and you waited until the next day to go into town with it, and found it had depreciated twenty-five cents on the dollar. You were the people who suffered from that depreciated money; and when-ever there is money that is going up and down it is the farmer and the workingman New York and find out what is going onhe is the man that is cheated.

"Now about our present money, what is the proposition? The Republican proposition is to use just as much silver as we can, and maintain its parity with gold. have a silver dollar that is not as good as a gold dollar the gold dollar will not circulate. A good many of you remember the old greenback time. The gold went out of circulation then because it was at a premium. These greenbacks that we issued were not redeemable in gold, and they depreclated until at one time two dollars in greenbacks would not buy a dollar in gold. The gold was gone; it went to Europe, and it went into hiding in the bank; it was speculated upon. You remember we had ome Indiana people who did not believe the government was going to win in that great struggle, and they went to buying gold; that is, went to betting against the government; and if the government had falled gold would have gone up more. Well, they lost their bet, and we are all glad of it. (Appleyse)

When we have coined silver freely, when we have abandoned the present policy-which is that the government buys the silany profit in it the government takes itout of circulation, and we will have nothing but silver.

gold and silver. Mr. Bryan and his party will bring in silver monometallism and drive gold out of circulation. Mr. Bryan says that silver will go up if we coin it freely. I do not want to say anything disparaging. I do not want to follow that gentleman in the use of opprobrious epithets—he has talked of some of us as being hyprocites; he has said we were Jekylls and lives he has said we were Jekylls. and Hydes; he has said other things that only a man who had lost his temper-and must think, has lost a sense of the dignity of his present position-could say, shall not follow him in that line. But have this to say; that the policy he advocates is one of silver monometalism. When he tells me that, if we coin all the silver that is brought to the United States mints from our mines. from Mexican mines, from South American mines and from mines of all the countries in the world, that the very act of coining it will put up the price of silver to a parity with gold. I call upon him for his proof. Mr. Bryan has no experience as a financier. I do not think it is written in his biography that he ever managed any business enter-prise. He has no knewledge of this mater except what you and I can get by reading books; and it doesn't seem to me that he has read profitably. There is not a silver country in the world-a country that is coining silver freely-where gold circulates with silver. There

s no gold in circulation in Mexico. he Mexican government wants to borrow has to issue gold bonds, promising to pay the principal and interest in gold; and when it pays that interest it has to give two of its silver dollars for every gold dollar the bond calls for. "As I have said the free coinage of silver will drive gold out of circulation and the effect will be to contract our circulation \$500,000,000. That means a panic in business. It means a depreciation of prices of all kinds. It means the closing of our fac-tories. It means a black Friday, not only in Wall street, but in every hamlet and village in the United States. Recently there came to New York the vice president of the Bimetallic League in England-a Mr. Frewen. When interviewed in New the adoption of free coinage by the United States would be a tremendous and all pervading panic. Some of the other silver men have admitted the same thing. Some men have admitted the same thing. Some of their newspapers have admitted it. If they had not we would know it anyhow, because you cannot drive out of circulation

without producing a panic AS TO STANDARDS. "These gentlemen say that everybody igrees that bimetallism is a good thing. and that nobody declares for the single is meant by that and we will see what is implied by the double standard. You know what standard is? It is a measure. of these men who hear me-boys then, in the hope and courage of a young and stalwart and patriotic manhood-stood under the standard that the surgeon put on their heads when he was determining whether he would take them in the army. He measured you. Can you have a double standard? Yes, but both must be of the same length. (Cheers.) You cannot have two standards that measure differently. How would it have done for that surgeon to have one standard twelve inches in a foot and another with only ten? That would have

been a double standard, but you could not have got on with that. No more can you

get on with two standards of money unless

six hundred millions of our present money

they are of the same value.
"Our forefathers undertook to make a silver dollar that would be worth just as much in the market after it had been hammered and pounded out of shape as the gold dollar. They went about and found what the market price was for gold and silver, and they found the ratio was 16 to 1. Now, owing to the enormous production of silver, the market price is 31 or 32 to 1. These gentlemen propose to have a double standard. They propose to put in one dol-